4. The Sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 440 as on 1st February, 1987.

5. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking tre following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:—

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

6. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:—

I the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

II the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

III. the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii).

IV the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary.

V. the training of Judicial Officers.

VI the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

VII the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.

VIII the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

IX formation of an All India Judicial Service; and

X such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Delimitation of constituencies

522. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward suitable legislation for fresh delimitation of constituencies, in view of the wide-spread public demand;

(b) which is the largest (i) Parliamentary and (ii) Legislative constituency in terms of population in India; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of Election Commission to minimise the disparity in size of population of various constituencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (c) This forms part of the set of proposals on electoral reforms which are under consideration and on which Government propose to consult political parties before taking a final decision.

(b) The latest population figures of the different constituencies are not readily available. The existing constituencies were last delimited with reference to the 1971 census. On this basis, the population of a constituency is ordinarily double the strength of its electorate. Bombay North East Parliamentary Constituency having an electorate of 10,82,490 and 291-Govindnagar, Assembly constituency in Uttar Pradesh having an electorate of 2,33,801 would appear to be the largest Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies, respectively in terms of population.

Growth of industrial production

523. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial production in key sectors and major sectors in the country have grown up as envisaged tn the current year's annual plan and if so, to what extent and what are the factors contributing to the growth; and

(b) if not, what are the factors responsible for inadequacies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) On the basis of CSO Index of Industrial Production (revised base 1980-81), the overall rate of growth during April-October, 1986 was 7.4 per cent as against a rate of growth of at least 7 per cent envisaged in the Annual Plan for 1986-87. The sectoral rates of growth achieved during April-October 1986 over the corresponding period of 1985 were as follows:

Major Industrial Sectors	Growth rate (Per cent) during April-October 1986 as per Revised Series 1980-81-100
Manufacturing . .	6.8
Mining . . .	7.6
Electricity . .	10.1
Overall . . .	7.4

The overall rate of industrial growth would have been higher but for infrastructural and raw material constraints, under-utilisation of capacities in certain industries, adverse industrial relations, etc.

B.H.E.L.

524. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR:
SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL is keeping up with the times as claimed by its management as reported in the Economic Times dated 1st February, 1987;

(b) whether this optimism is shared by the users of BHEL equipment and services; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made on BHEL for future planning and improvements; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.